CLOSED SHELF

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Marshal KIM IL SUNG Gives Answers to Questions Put by Workers in Domain of Science and Education on Some Theoretical Questions of Socialist Economy

PYONGYANG, Mar. 4 (KCNA) —Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave answers to questions put by workers in the domain of science and education on some questions of the socialist economic theory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung furnished brilliant theoretical answers to the question of the relations between the scale of economy and rate of development of production in the socialist society, the question of the commodity form of the means of production and the use of the law of value in the socialist society and the question of the peasant market in the socialist society and ways for removing it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, to begin with, gave a profound theoretical answer to the question of the relations between the scale of economy and the rate of development of production in the socialist society.

Noting that certain economists and guiding personnel of state economic organs, adducing the argument that the reserves get fewer and the growth of production slows down as industry develops, hold that though economy grows steadily in the socialist society, its rate can hardly surpass 4-5 per cent or 6-7 per cent a year when it reaches a definite stage of development, and if only we lift industrial output 6-7 per cent each year, it may be considered high when it goes up 2-3 per cent at best a year in the capitalist countries, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that those who think this way are either unawakened to the real superiority of the socialist economic system or unwilling to see it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The socialist society is possessed of unlimited possibilities for constantly developing economy at high speed unimaginable in the capitalist society, and these possibilities grow further as socialist construction progresses and the economic foundation is reinforced."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded, though in the capitalist society a steady growth of production is impossible owing to the cyclic intermission of the process of reproduction and the waste of a great amount of social labour resulting from the overproduction crisis, in the socialist society a more rational use can be made of all the labour resources and the natural wealth of the country and a planned and continuous increase can be achieved in production, and this possibility of the growth of production augments as rational balances are acquired in the branches of the national economy and as the economy of the country is better regulated consequent upon the strengthening of the economic organizers' function of the state of proletarian dictatorship and the enhancement of the ability of economic management of the functionaries.

The socialist relations of production open a broad avenue for the steady growth of production and a socialist state can turn to account this possibility and develop technique in a planned way and, in pace with the rapid development of technique, labour productivity moves upward uninterruptedly and production develops at fast tempo.

On the decisive factor of powerful impetus to the development of the productive forces in the socialist society, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The decisive factor of powerful impetus to the development of the productive forces in the socialist society is the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, in the capitalist society, the working people are not interested at all in the development of production and technique, for they are forced to work under the threat of unemployment and starvation, but in the socialist society the working people work with ardour for the development of production, as they are deeply conscious that the fruits of labour are turned to themselves, their people and their fatherland. As the party and state of the proletariat, true to their intrinsic nature, intensify the ideological revolution among the working people and gradually cleanse their heads from the survivals of the antiquated ideas, they work with the devotion of all their talent and energy for the development of the socialist production. This leads to constant improvement and renovation in all the spheres of economic management, organization of production, organization of labour and technical development.

All this proves the utter fallacy of the argument that in the socialist society the reserves for increased production gradually dwindle as the economy develops and its scale expands and production cannot be increased at a sustained rapid pace.

Saying that the total fallacy of the argument that in the socialist society the reserves for increased production diminish as the economy develops and its scale expands and a sustained high rate of growth cannot be maintained in production, is clearly borne out by the practical experiences of socialist construction in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung illustrated the hollowness of this argument with the actual rate of growth of production in our country in the periods of the Three-Year Plan and the Five-Year Plan and, particularly, the period of the Seven-Year Plan, a period of overall technical reconstruction, when the scale of production has been expanded several times that in the preceding period.

Stating the argument that the reserves fall off and a high rate of growth in industrial production cannot be ensured when industry reaches a definite stage of development, has nothing to do with the Marxist-Leninist economic theory, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the "theory" on the impossibility of the rapid development of a large-scale economy is a sophistry of certain people intended to justify the fact that the technical development is slow and economy is marking time, as the working people go lazy, getting loose ideologically and frolicking, because they left them without education talking about "liberalization," "democratic development" and so forth. Stressing the necessity of correctly understanding and carrying out the proposition of Lenin that communism is the Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that by the Soviet power Lenin meant the proletarian dictatorship and by electrification he meant high technique and very strong foundation of material production capable of automizing all the processes of production.

Saying that **"the socialist economy cannot be developed at a sustained high rate and, more, the communist society cannot be built, if one misses any one of the two: Proletarian dictatorship and technical revolution,"** he criticized Right opportunism which is unwilling to correctly understand and carry into practice this proposition of Lenin. He said:

"If we fail to oppose the Rightist deviation in the economic domain, weaken proletarian dictatorship, give up the political work, foster selfishness among the people and try to move the people purely with money, we cannot arouse their collective heroism and inventiveness and creativeness and, accordingly, neither the task of the technical revolution nor the task of economic construction can be successfully fulfilled."

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed in the last part of the first question that we should reject the Right opportunist theory and keep the grand Chullima march in socialist construction by defending with all consistency the revolutionary ideas of our Party and the theory of our Party on economic construction and carrying them through to the end.

In the second part of the answers, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a completely new, original exposition of the question on the commodity form of the means of production and the use of the law of value in socialist society.

Noting that one should not view in a wholesale manner the question as to whether the means of production are a commodity or not in socialist society and whether the law of value is applied in their production and the field of their circulation or not, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said that in socialist society, the means of production may be a commodity or not according to different cases, and accordingly in case they are a commodity, the law of value is applied and in case they are not a commodity, the law of value is not applied.

Saying that to correctly solve the question—under what condition are the means of production a commodity and under what condition are they not a commodity —it is necessary first of all to clearly realize the nature of a commodity and the origin of commodity production, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"...For products to become a commodity, firstly there should be social division of labour for producing different things; secondly, there should be those who sell some kinds of goods and those who buy them, those who lose the proprietorship of those goods by selling them and those who acquire the proprietorship of those goods by buying them. In other words, in order that the commodity production is conducted, there should be social division of labour and differentiation in the relations of ownership of products."**

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, there can be no commodity production where there is no social division of labour or where the form of ownership is unitary.

Speaking of the condition that keeps commodity production in existence under socialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"As everyone knows, in socialist society the division of labour not only exists but further develops day by day, and in the relations of ownership, too, there are state ownership and cooperative ownership of the means of production and private ownership of consummer goods though private ownership has gone out of existence and various forms of economy that existed in the early period of transition gradually turn into a single socialist form of economy in the course of the socialist revolution. And under the conditions in which communism is not triumphant on a world-wide scale and there exist bounderies, the socialist countries should conduct foreign trade.

"All this is the condition that keeps commodity production in existence in socialist society."

Noting that some scientists and guiding personnel in the economic domain commit a Rightist or "Leftist" error either in theory or economic management because they have no proper understanding of the question as to whether the means of production under socialism are a commodity or not, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows about the question in what case the means of production become a commodity under socialism:

"Firstly, both when the means of production produced by the state ownership go over to the cooperative ownership, and vice versa, the means of production produced by the cooperative ownership go over to the state ownership, they are commodities and accordingly, the law of value also operates in this case; secondly, the means of production exchanged between cooperative farms, between producers' cooperatives and between cooperative farms and producers' cooperatives in cooperative ownership are all commodities and the law of value operates in this case, too, and thirdly, when the means of production are exported to other countries they are commodities and such trade in means of production is carried on according to the world market prices or socialist market prices."

Equipment, materials and raw materials circulated among the state-owned enterprises are produced on the basis of socialist cooperative production, and though they are moved from one enterprise to another, the socialist state still keeps the proprietorship of the means of production, and such means of production are supplied by the state in a planned way under a plan for the supply of equipment and materials, therefore, they are not a commodity, Comrade Kim Il Sung noted, and said:

"The means of production which the state-owned enterprises supply and receive in accordance with a plan for the supply of equipment and materials and a cooperative production plan are not a commodity but have the form of commodity and accordingly, it will be correct say that here the law of value operates not in content like in commodity production, but in form."

He taught that such means of production are not a commodity in its original meaning but bear only the commodity form and accordingly, there the operation of the law of value is used not in its original meaning but the law of value is used in form, and not value but its form is used as a tool of economic calculation in the production and exchange of means of production.

Saying that the means of production transacted among the state-owned enterprises bear only the commodity form because the state-owned enterprises have relative independence as if they were enterprises belonging to the different types of ownership in using and managing the means of production and running economy though they are all enterprises belonging to the single ownership by the state, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that it is connected with the characteristic features of socialist society, a transitional society, that independence of management is given to the enterprises of the same state-owned domain and means of production are supplied to each other in strict accordance with calculation on the principles of equivalence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that a correct use of the commodity form and commercial form in the production and circulation of the means of production is of certain significance in systematically increasing the profits of the enterprises and state accumulation by eliminating the waste of social labour and strengthening economization system and therefore, it is necessary to correctly use these forms in all branches and all enterprises of the national economy. He instructed that we should, above all, strengthen the system of strict calculation and the control by *won* over the use of raw materials and materials and labour power by correctly using the form of value in the field of the production of the means of production and strive to systematically reduce the standard of the material consumption per unit.

As he taught us, in the field of circulation, too, we must do away with waste of machines and equipment, raw materials and materials and carefully work out an equipment and material supply plan and, along with this, make full use of the commercial form so as to make effective use of them.

Noting that it is important in commodity production and its circulation to effectively use the law of value, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What is most important in using the law of value is to correctly set the prices of commodities. The price should be set on the basis of adequate calculation of the demands of the basic law of socialist economy and the law of value."

He taught that in setting commodity prices we must strictly base ourselves, first of all, on the socially necessary labour contained in the commodity and then set low the price of mass consumption goods

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and high the prices of luxury and fancy goods and high-quality suit material and other articles, the amount of whose supply is limited as yet, and lastly it is important to set prices in a unitary way.

In the third part of the anwers, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific and theoretical answer to the question of the peasant market in socialist society and the ways for removing it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that originally, the market came into being in feudal society and is a backward form of commerce and therefore, in the peasant market, though it is a form of commerce existing in socialist society, prices are set spontaneously according to the demand and supply and accordingly there exist many survivals of capitalism, in which the law of value operates blindly to a certain extent.

In principle it is better if there is no peasant market under the advanced socialist system, but so long as cooperative economy and the individual subsidiary production exist, the peasant market cannot be removed and it is by no means a bad thing that it exists, Comrade Kim Il Sung noted, and said:

"As yet we are not in the position of supplying by the State in sufficiency all things needed in the life of the people, particularly such little articles of daily use as room brooms and dippers made of gourd and meat and eggs, such side-dishes as sesame and perilla. What is wrong then under such condition if individuals produce them on the side and sell them in the market?

The method is backward but even the backward method should be used when the supply by the advanced method falls short."

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed to the "Leftist" deviation of some personnel with regard to the question of the peasant market and individual subsidiary production. Touching upon the question as to when individual subsidiary production and the peasant market will be liquidated, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Firstly, they will go out of existence only when the country is industrialized, technique is developed to a high degree and there is a plenty of all kinds of consumer goods needed by the people....

"Secondly, individual subsidiary production and the peasant market will disappear only when cooperative ownership passes into ownership by the whole people."

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peasant market and black marketing will disappear and commerce will go over to a supply system completely only when the productive forces are developed to such an extent that all kinds of articles needed by the people can be produced and supplied in plenty by the state and cooperative ownership will grow into ownership by the whole people.

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The theoretical exposition of some theoretical questions of socialist economy by Comrade Kim Il Sung with his genius marks a new milestone in the development of the theory on socialist economy, constitutes a heavy, fatal blow to the Right and "Left" opportunists who distort the theory on socialist economy and breaks fresh ground for the development of socialist economy.

Theoretical answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung this time to some questions of socialist economy are a great contribution not only to the enrichment of the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism but to the revolutionary practice for socialist and communist construction.

"Should U.S. Imperialists Continue to Aggravate Situation And Eventually Take Road of War in Defiance of Our Warnings, It Will Only Hasten Their Own Ruin"

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Criminal New War Provocative Acts of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors

PYONGYANG, Mar. 10 (KCNA)— A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued today a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running wild to provoke a new war in Korea, again perpetrating of late the grave acts of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are incessantly running wild to provoke a new war in Korea are again perpetrating of late the grave acts of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to reports, between March 15 and 20 the U.S. imperialists will transport by air a large number of U.S. imperialist aggression troops and war materials from the mainland of the United States directly to South Korea and stage a large-scale "joint mobile exercise" along with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet troops that are waiting there. The U.S. imperialist aggressors openly declare that this provocative military exercise what they call operation "Focus Retina" is aimed at "threatening" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, describing it as an "unprecedentedly long-range airborne exercise" and the like.

The frantic military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is another outright criminal act of provocation for further aggravating the tension in Korea and unleashing a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it is the most wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a reckless play with fire for threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the vicious war maneuverings of U.S. imperialism and sternly condemn them as an intolerable challenge to the peace-loving peoples of the world.

As is already widely known, the tension in Korea has been aggravated to the extreme due to the repeated military provocations of the U.S. imperialists.

In addition to this, the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors decided to stage a provocative military exercise on a larger scale this time once again clearly proves that the ringleader who creates tension and plots to provoke a war in Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

By the new provocative military maneuvers, the U.S. imperialist aggressors try to frighten the Korean people and retrieve themselves from the predicament into which they are driven, hard hit in Korea, Vietnam and all other parts of the world. This military maneuvers of theirs is designed to "threaten" the South Korean people who are daily expanding and strengthening the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and divert their attention elsewhere and to prop up the South Korean puppet clique who feel uneasy, scared by the expanding revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and the repeated defeats of their master.

In this way the U.S. imperialist aggressors are desperately seeking to realize their sinister purpose for saving the tottering foothold of their colonial rule in South Korea and invading the whole Korea and Asia with it as a stepping-stone.

Such pernicious aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people find vivid expression in the fact that they have been kicking up a series of bigger war rackets since war-maniac Nixon appeared as a new war boss; they are further reinforcing the forces of the South Korean puppet army, shipping various types of military equipment into South Korea in a big way, planning to rig up a new "anti-communist military alliance" by whipping together their other puppets in Asia with Japanese militarism and the South Korean puppets as its core under the signboard of "collective security," and raving that the nuclear base in Okinawa is aimed at attacking the northern half of the Republic, and so forth.

All this, however, is nothing but a foolhardy act of the U.S. imperialists. The intensified aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness but, on the contrary, are a proof of their vulnerability. With no amount of "threat by force" can the U.S. imperialists cow the Korean people nor block their advance. Playing with fire the U.S. imperialist aggressors will only burn themselves to death in the flames they themselves kindled.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not forget the historical lessons of the ignominious defeat they had sustained before the Korean people in the past Korean War and in the recent "Pueblo" incident. We do not want war but never fear it.

Today our people, rallied firmly with one ideology and will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have the defence power strong enough to counter any aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Looking up at the northern half of the Republic as the unconquerable bastion for national unification, the people in South Korea have firmly resolved to wage a stauncher struggle against the enemies without yielding to any barbarous suppression and threat of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight into the realities and must not act rashly.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly warns the U.S. imperialists to stop at once the reckless war racket against our Republic and get out of South Korea without delay taking all their aggressive troops and lethal weapons with them.

Should the U.S. imperialists continue to aggravate the situation and eventually take the road of war in defiance of our warnings, it will only hasten their own ruin.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays U.S. Imperialists for Expanding Aggressive War in Vietnam

PYONGYANG, Mar. 6 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement today denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors for persistently scheming of late to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists, while bringing into South Vietnam more troops of their vassal states and reinforcing the South Vietnam puppet army, are ever more viciously stepping up the scorched-earth operations and, at the same time, intruding into the territorial air of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam almost every day and continuing bombing and shelling, the statement stresses:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists as a continued wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of the Vietnamese people and as a shameless challenge to the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The statement notes that frightened by the simultaneous attacks of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people, the U.S. imperialists are ranting that they will resume bombing of North Vietnam, jabbering about a "breach of promise" and the like. This is a crafty, habitual trick always employed by the U.S. imperialists to cover up their aggressive crime and fully discloses their black-hearted intention to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam, the statement says.

The U.S. imperialists are the most heinous brigandish criminals who are perpetrating the barbarous war of aggression, wantonly trampling underfoot the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Vietnamese people, the statement says, and goes on:

It is quite natural for the Vietnamese people to take all necessary measures of punishment to completely wipe out the aggressors as long as even a single one of the U.S. imperialist aggressors remains in the land of Vietnam, and this is a legitimate right of the Vietnamese people themselves which no one is allowed to violate.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the Feb. 26, 1969 statements issued by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in denunciation of the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to expand the war.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their criminal war of aggression in South Vietnam, definitively end all the aggressive acts encroaching upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and get out of South Vietnam taking with them their aggressor troops and the troops of their satellite countries.

The Vietnam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must clearly realize that the wider they expand their war of aggression in Vietnam, the more miserable defeat they will sustain, the statement stresses in conclusion:

The more vicious the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists become, the firmer the Korean people will stand on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people and will render active assistance to them in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation till final victory.

Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

IN DEFENCE OF THE HEADQUARTERS

By Han Ik Soo

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, personally commanded the "Mt. Hungtou battle" (1937).

(Continued from the previous issue)

Like a pack of wolves the enemy troops struggled through the snow to the top of the mountain. They made various gestures there. Some set up hurrahs as if they won the day; others jerked holding up their rifles. At last, an enemy officer looked round through his field glass and ordered his unit down the mountain where we lay in ambush. The enemy was going to pursue our sentries who had withdrawn from the mountain just as Comrade Commander had anticipated.

Trapped by the luring tactics of Comrade Commander, the enemy started rushing down the steep ridge.

(You scoundrels, do you know where you are now? Here is General Kim Il Sung, our brilliant Leader, the mere mention of whose name gives you the shivers!... You fools, get wholesale death!) We felt our hearts burning with this thought, looking daggers at the enemy.

Eventually we started volleying at the enemy troops.

Our volley was a thunderbolt to the enemy who was intent only on pursuing our sentries who had withdrawn in snowstorm.

A greater confusion was created in the columns of the enemy who was running down in disorder. In an instant a large number enemies were mowed down. Most of those at the head of the columns were killed and those following them, driven to fear and despair, were at a loss what to do. The ridge seemed to be strewn with the dead bodies of the enemy.

But the diabolical foes did not readily withdraw. Shouting "Forward!" time and again, they desperately tried to overcome the confusion created on the steep ridge. The battle grew hotter. Disregarding heavy casualties, the enemy launched attacks in waves.

The enemies' heavy and light machine guns madly spat fire from behind them in a desperate attempt to cover their "storming-party." At this moment the fourth company commander was wounded. Comrade Commander who had always taken care of his men with a paternal affection ordered four guerrillas to carry the wounded to the hospital in the rear even under such a critical situation.

Looking at this, we felt a lump in our throat.

(Let's punish the enemy more ruthlessly and defend at all costs General Kim Il Sung, paternal Leader!) We renewed our resolve.

Now our men were reduced to some 15 since five men left our ranks. But our blows at the enemy became heavier and heavier.

A little later the enemies at last came down the precipice of the ridge of the mountain, stepping over the corpses. At the foot of the mountain they tried to form in fighting order and to "take" our positions by one charge.

But the geographical features of this place compelled the enemy to come through the narrow gorge and through the fathom-deep snow to approach our positions.

Now the enemy, entrapped completely by the sharp tactics of Comrade Commander, was like a mouse in a trap.

At last, they attempted "charges" under cover of machinegun fire only to suffer heavy casualties in each charge. Under fatal blows of the guerrillas, the enemy was seized with greater terror as time went by.

At this moment there came the order of Comrade Commander to stop firing. He gave this order because the enemies impelled the people, who had been dragged out to carry their supplies, toward the forefront as "bullet shields" in order to have a chance to run away to save their dirty life in face of death. With this in view Comrade Commander ordered his men to stop firing for a while not to hurt the people.

Taking advantage of this chance, the enemy began to beat a hasty retreat.

The battle formation of the enemy fell into greater disorder. The survivals of the enemy stampeded, jostling one another to save their own necks.

Seeing this confusion, Comrade Commander immediately ordered the guerrillas to charge. It was hard to shoot the enemy soldiers among the people, but the guerrillas could plunge bayonets into their hearts confidently and freely.

Our men who were chasing the enemy, their white camouflages flapping in the wind, were as quick as lightning. The enemy fell here and there, giving plaintive screams.

Almost all the enemies who had been trapped into the gorge were wiped out after the severe battle and those following them beat a hasty retreat.

After dark, Comrade Commander ordered the guerrillas to locate the camps of those enemies who fled and wipe out them, too.

Upon his order, a storming party was sent out. At a place about 15 *ri* away the storming party spotted tents pitched in the deep snow, in which the enemies were lying, too exhausted to run away further.

The enemy soldiers did not build a fire in fear of our assault and in the tents they were lying covering themselves with even those smocks they had taken from the people who carried supplies for them.

Of the people who had been forcibly mobilized that day, those who were placed in the van of the charge of the enemy were rescued by our gerrillas. But many other people were still suffering from the enemy here. Outside some tents, these people were walking up and down shivering with cold in the snow, unable to go home because they were watched by the enemy sentries.

The enemies kept these people out of the tents and put them under watch to get these civilians to carry again their supplies lest these people should inform us guerrillas of their whereabouts if they let these people escape in this area where we were operating.

At this sight the eyes of our comrades burned with rage. The storming party divided itself into several groups and approached the tents of the enemy.

(Inflict a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold death on the enemy!...) The men of our storming party first selected those tents where there were no civilians and concentrated fire on them, to help the people escape from the enemy. In the meantime some of the enemy survivals took to flight again.

But even these reckless enemies could not save their lives.

As soon as Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his men who were out in the direction of the second secret camp at this time, received a report from their patrolmen that they had found footprints of many people on the road leading to the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou, they hurried to the scene covering scores of *ri*. On the way they found the fleeing enemies. In co-operation with them, we trapped the enemies into a narrow gorge and wiped them out like a rat in a trap.

We could see how much anxious about the safety of the Headquarters Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his comrades-in-arms were. They were out of breath when they arrived.

We felt a lump in our throat, grasping their hands. When they heard the happy news that Comrade Commander was safe, they closely clasped us in their arms and rubbed their cheeks against ours in tears.

We, all choked with emotion, shouted hurrahs again and again in the snow.

Indeed, Comrade Oh Jung Hup and other anti-Japanese guerrillas defended to the last the Headquarters of the revolution where Marshal Kim Il Sung was with a single mind even in those hard days attended with grave dangers and manifold difficulties. They thought only of the safety of the Headquarters where there was Marshal Kim Il Sung day and night even when they were pursued by the knavish and obstinate "punitive forces" and did not hesitate to dedicate their lives for him.

What enabled us to beat back that day the enemy forces outnumbering us scores of times and what enabled Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his comrades-in-arms to cover scores of *ri* at a breath to smash the enemy troops attacking the place where our Headquarters was situated? It was a single Red heart—the burning fighting spirit and loyalty to be faithful to the revolution to the end and to guard Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Korean revolution, with their lives, upholding his outstanding leadership, and the boundless love for the fatherland and people.

With any machinations, desperate manoeuvres and armed forces could the enemy not block the road ahead of us who were marching, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, rallied steel-like around him, upholding his well-advised line and strategic lines.

Taking pride and self-confidence in this, today we renew our resolve to defend with our lives the Central Committee of our Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(The End)

UAR-Korea Ass. Formed

An inaugural meeting of the UAR-Korea Friendship Association was held on Feb. 15 in Cairo.

El Jayat, Secretary General of the National Assembly of the UAR, underscored the necessity of founding the UAR-Korea Friendship Association and its aim.

He read out a draft of the rules of the association and signed it.

The Chairman of the National Assembly and representatives of the public circles also signed the draft.

Rabib Shukeir, Member of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union and Chairman of the National Assembly of the UAR, was elected Chairman of the Association.

DPRK-Czech Commodity Agt.

Talks took place between the Government Trade Delegation of the DPRK and the Government Trade Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Prague recently.

After the talks, an agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1969 was signed.

Under the agreement, the DPRK will supply Czechoslovakia with machine tools, magensia clinker and other non-metal ores, rolled nonferrous metal products, leaf tabacco, light industrial goods and other goods, and Czechoslovakia will deliver various machines and accessory parts, bearings, chemical goods, iron nets and other goods to the DPRK.

Lebanon-Korea Ass. Founded

An inaugural meeting of the Labanon-Korea, Friendship Association was held on Feb. 14 in Beirut.

At the meeting, a telegram of greetings to Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was unanimously adopted amid stormy applause of the attendants.

At the meeting Parliamentarian Mamdouh Abdallah was elected Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association.

DPRK-USSR Coop. Plan

Talks were held in Pyongyang from Jan. 29 to Feb. 4 between the delegations of the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the Soviet Union. After the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere an agreement on scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the Soviet Union and the 1969-1970 working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the Soviet Union were signed in Pyongyang on Feb. 4.

DPRK-GDR Coop. Plan

A working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1969-1970 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on Mar. 5.

The working plan was signed by Kim Kwan Sup, Acting Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Georg Henke, Ambassador of the GDR to the DPRK.

23 Years after Land Reform

Twenty-three years have elapsed since the enforcement of the land reform, which was the initial historic reform in the solution of the agrarian question in the northern half of Korea.

The enforcement of the land reform is the brilliant embodiment of a great plan worked out by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in the period of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

From the first days of his revolutionary activities, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, matured a grand conception for the social emancipation, freedom and happiness of Korean peasants and set forth a most correct path of the solution of the land question. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he directly carried it into effect in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas and later gave its comprehensive formulation in the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. The rich experiences and achievements attained in it became the most valuable assets and glorious historic roots for the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions after the Liberation.

As is well known, Korea remained a backward colonial semi-feudal society until her Liberation by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, as a result of the protracted colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

In the pre-Liberation year of 1944, 80 per cent of the entire population was the peasantry, the overwhelming majority of whom were semi-tenant and tenant farmers with insufficient or no land, and farm hands. On the other hand, the landlords comprising only 4 per cent of all the farming households held 58.2 per cent of the total arable land. The feudal land ownership and relation of exploitation left the peasants in abject poverty and the absence of all rights and retarded the development of agricultural productive forces.

Therefore, shortly after the country's Liberation the correct solution of the rural question including the land revolution in Korea stood out as a key question on which the victory of the revolution and social progress depended.

Under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the farmers are enjoying a happy new life in the socialist civilized countryside of the DPRK where they harvest a bumper crop every year.

To find most correct solution of the land question in liberated Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, so busy as he was, personally went down to farm villages and stayed there for many days to have a deep grasp on the demands of the peasants and situation of the countryside, and guided the thorough fulfilment of the land revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"Without land reform, agriculture can not be rehabilitated and developed nor a democratic independent state can be built. The enforcement of the land reform realizes centuries-old aspiration of our peasants."

Nearly one month after its founding, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee led by Marshal Kim Il Sung promulgated the Land Reform Law on Mar. 5, 1946.

The Law was enacted on the principle of passing the land into the possession of the toiling peasants in conformity with the centuries-old thirst of the peasants for land and the specific socio-economic conditions of the country.

The Law provided for confiscating all land belonging to the Japanese, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, and all land of the landlords who owned more than five *jungbo* (one *jungbo* approximates to one hectare) of land and all land permanently offered to lease, and for distributing it among the land-poor and landless peasants free of charge. The Law not only completely abolished the tenant system but prohibited the sale and mortgage of the distributed land and fixed the limit of individual land ownership at five *jungbo*, thereby preventing the resurgence of landlords.

In enforcing the land reform attended by an acute class struggle, the Workers' Party of Korea put forth a correct class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants and hired hands and allying with the middle peasants and isolating the rich farmers, and guided the peasants to carry out the land reform for themselves on the basis of a thorough implementation of this class line, and the Party dispatched a large contingent of the advanced working class to the countryside to actively guide and help the peasants in carrying out the land reform.

Thanks to the enforcement of the land reform, 53 per cent of the total area under cultivation was confiscated and distributed free of charge to the farm hands and land-poor or landless peasants who held 70 per cent of the total farm households.

Thus, the relations of feudal land ownership which had struck deep roots in the countryside were done away with in the northern half of Korea once and for all.

As a result of the thorough enforcement of the land reform, the agricultural productive forces were freed from the fetters of the feudal relations of production, the peasants were emancipated from the subjugation and exploitation by the landlords, thus becoming the masters of the land and freed peasants and a broad avenue for rapidly increasing agricultural production and enhancing their livelihood was opened before them.

The revolutionary change of the countryside in the northern half of the country through the enforcement of the land reform gave a great inspiring strength to the South Korean people and peasants who were fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and greatly encouraged the liberation struggle of the oppressed people in the East.

The land reform which was thoroughly carried out in a short span of time under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in which original experiences were created in the land revolution, was a brilliant example in most correctly solving the question of the worker-peasant alliance, a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution, in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, with a scientific far-sight into the future development of the rural question.

After the Fatherland Liberation War, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, drew the conclusion that co-operativization should be carried out at each time when life raised it as a mature demand and there were revolutionary forces prepared to undertake it, and put forth the line of enforcing agricultural co-operativization prior to technical transformation, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*.

The agricultural co-operativization in the DPRK was triumphantly completed without any deviation in a short period of four or five years after the war thanks to the wise leadership of the Leader and the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the farmers.

Marshal Kim Il Sung published the **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"** in February, 1964, in which he made a profound, scientific analysis of the essentials of the rural question under socialism and brilliantly expounded the basic principles and concrete ways for the final solution of the rural question, thereby illumining the correct road of the countryside to communism like the beacon for the first time in history.

With the powerful acceleration of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions set forth in the theses, the ideology and consciousness of the farmers has undergone a great change, the appearance of the countryside has completely changed and the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been rapidly strengthened.

Along the road indicated by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the theses, will the socialist countryside of the DPRK develop to a higher stage.

Chullima Riders Greatly Boost Production

According to a KCNA report, the flame of the socialist emulation flared up more fiercely last month riding on the crest of the great revolutionary upsurge in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Proud successes were registered in February in all domains of production and construction thanks to the vigorous struggle of the working people who rose up with the firm determination to capture all the main heights of the Seven-Year Plan without fail.

The entire workers and technicians in the field of the metal industry made a big advance in iron and steel production by effectively readjusting and replenishing the existing equipment and widely introducing advanced technical processes and thus markedly raising the production capacity of metallurgical equipment.

The Red steel makers of the Hwanghai Iron Works who are always faithful to the call of the Party and the Leader jerked up production in steel and other major items to an unprecedented level in February, increasing pig iron output 1.6 times, steel 1.8 times and rolled steel over 2.9 times compared with the same period last year.

The workers in the mining industry also recorded signal successes in production by placing tunnelling ahead of other work and mechanizing excavation, carriage and other hard and laborious work.

The coal mines where Choi Choon Sup and Kim Seung Taik work and many other big collieries, pits and medium and small collieries overfulfilled their February assignments with credit and the ore mines where Kim Yung Kyo and Chun Sun Rok work and many other mines surpassed their production targets for February, thus greatly contributing to capturing the height of steel.

The workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory carried out at 102.7 per cent their February plan, set 180 per cent higher than that of the corresponding period last year, through a vigorous struggle, cherishing the high pride of living amid the paternal solicitude and care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The workers of the Chullima factory where Kim Kyung Myung works turned out in February more than 2.5 times as many excavators as in the corresponding period last year by continuously effecting innovation with the same vim and vigor with which they surpassed the level of production envisaged for the end of the Seven-Year Plan by increasing the production of excavators five times last year as against the previous year.

The Chullima factory where Kim Jong Sung works, is successfully putting into practice the pledge to the Party and the Leader. It fulfilled its February plan at 100.5 per cent. And many other machine building plants also made a big stride in the production of large-size and precision machines by beating their production targets for February

(Continued on page 6)

Members of the assembling work team of the refrigerator shop of a certain factory are waging a vigorous struggle to produce high-quality refrigerators in greater number.

U.S. Imperialists, Stop Reckless War Adventure and Get Out of S. Korea

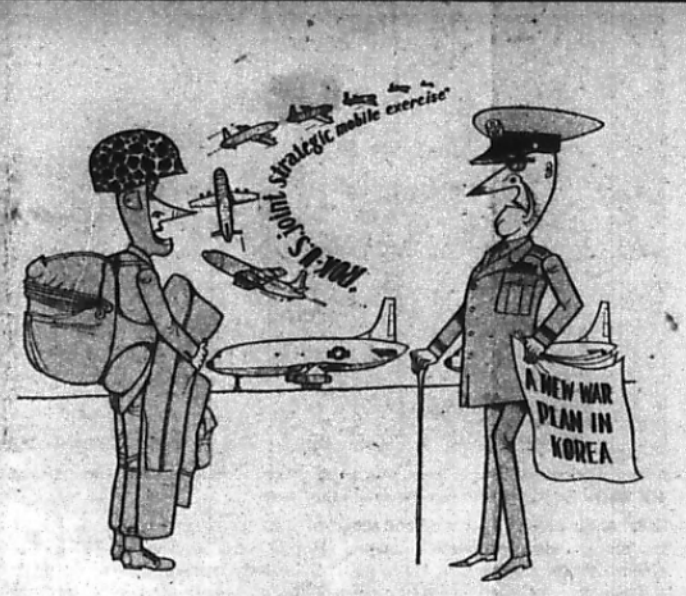
The March 4 issue of Minjoo Chosun, organ of the Cabinet of the DPRK, in a signed commentary lashes out at the foolhardy war racket of the U.S. imperialists who intend to stage a "ROK-U.S. joint strategic mobile exercise" in vast areas of South Korea around Soowon and Pyungtaik in mid-March, air-transporting 2,500 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from the mainland of the United States.

The projected heinous war exercise of the U.S. imperialists, as they openly declare, is aimed at "testing" an immediate and "effective" transport of huge strategic reserves and combat material from the mainland of the United States in case of their surprise armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic, and complete the uniform "command system" under which the "U.S. Mobile Strategic Command" may let loose the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea and the local mercenaries with promptness in the war of aggression, the commentary says.

The criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea, it adds, find concentric expression in the balderdash of the rascal Nixon, the war boss who has just appeared on the scene, that the Third World War will break out not in Europe but in Asia, the Korean Peninsula will be the next point of explosion in the world and so forth.

We are keenly watching with utmost vigilance the criminal activities of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a new war in Korea. In the recent years the U.S. imperialists have been on the run day in and day out for the provocation of a new war in Korea and their rampage reached a grave stage around the "Pueblo" incident, the commentary says.

It points out that in South Korea the U.S. imperialists are running riot in the reinforcement of the armed forces and the expansion of military setups and stepping up military provocations against the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line openly crying for "strengthened war footing."



Maneuvers to die in Korea

By the provocative military racket the U.S. imperialists foolishly intend to bar the massive revolutionary advance of the South Korean people which is daily mounting under the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation and turn their attention elsewhere, give the Pak Jung Hi traitors a shot in the arm and shore up their "morale" in their bog of doom and save their colonial rule which is on the verge of collapse. But with no frantic war racket can the U.S. imperialists ever save themselves from their ruinous crisis in South Korea.

The commentary quotes the words of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, "**The policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists through the military fascist dictatorship will only result in deepening the crisis of their colonial rule, and not in strengthening their foothold in South Korea.**"

The heroic Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, are fully prepared to smash at one blow any aggression of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defying our repeated warnings, bring the situation to greater strain and dare provoke a war, there will be only corpses and death for them. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight at the realities and refrain from running wild, stop at once all the rash provocative acts and promptly return to their lair with all their aggressive troops and lethal weapons.

Peaceful Unification Committee Blasts U.S. Imperialists for Shooting 4 S. Korean Boys

According to the KCNA, the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement on Feb. 27 in connection with the fact that on Feb. 22 Shumannit (transcribed from Korean) and four other U.S. imperialist wolves who were gadding around in a hill in Bisan *dong*, Koomi *eup*, Sunsan county, North Kyongsang Province, perpetrated the thrice-cursed atrocity of firing "shotguns" fiendishly at four boys of 12 years old, Kim Yong Soo, Sohn Kyung Chan, Kang Si Joong and Bai Jin Won, who were sitting in the sun on empty stomachs shivering with cold, and sending them falling down on the spot.

This bestiality is a criminal act never to be pardoned down through generations, which can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist wolves, the descendants of the most truculent cannibals who occupied the American continent and exterminated the American Indians, the statement noted, and said:

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have enforced the most barbarous colonial fascist terror rule and incessantly perpetrated murderous outrages against the South Korean people, while clinging to the frenzied war policy and fascist suppression, the statement pointed out. It went on:

Such criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist beasts against the South Korean people have become all the more frenzied especially following the trumping-up of the socalled "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" between the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes and synchronizing with the recent further intensification of their new war provocation manoeuvres.

Exposing the murderous atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army beasts this year, the statement emphasized:

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said, "**All sorts of brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the southern half of our country ever since its Liberation have left a most disgraceful page in the aggressive history of modern imperialism.**"

The statement declared:

We are convinced that the entire people in South Korea will creditably accomplish their revolutionary cause by keeping up the staunch struggle along the road of the revolution indicated by the Leader, to bring earlier the day of glory when the 40 million Korean people will live in freedom and happiness under the banner of the Republic under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

The entire Korean people will mete out a 100-fold, 1,000-fold punishment of revenge to the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their bestial atrocities and will surely make them pay for the blood shed by the people in South Korea.

S. Korean People Can Win Power Only by Revolutionary Violence

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said, setting forth the revolutionary tasks the South Korean people should carry out and clarifying ways and means for their implementation in his report at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

"**The South Korean people should wage a struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and demolish their colonial rule in close combination with the struggle to seize power, and should subordinate all forms of struggle to it.**

The freedom and liberation of the people do not come of themselves without struggle, and only by using the revolutionary method can the people win power."

The question of power is the basic question in revolution.

No people can be free unless they seize power in their hands. The revolutionary struggle of the people for liquidating the exploiter system and overthrowing the imperialist colonial rule must be combined with the struggle to win power.

Today the South Korean people are groaning under the total political non-right and abject poverty because they are deprived of power and are under the colonial subjugation of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have enforced the most barbarous reactionary colonial military fascist rule, occupying South Korea already for over 20 years.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors use the puppet regime as an important means of aggression in pursuing the colonial enslavement policy in South Korea. The South Korean puppet regime, a product of the neo-colonialist policy of U.S. imperialism, is a tool for the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, which was rigged up with the bayonets of U.S. imperialism and is maintained with the backing of its bayonets.

All the misfortunes of the South Korean people are the inevitable outcome of the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous acts of its stooges.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet regime, their aggressive tool, remain as they are, the South Korean people can not free themselves from today's bitter and miserable situation.

It is a lawful demand of the South Korean revolution for the South Korean people to develop all forms of struggles they are waging into the struggle to crush the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, overthrow the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats and win power. Only when the South Korean people establish a people's power comprising workers, peasants and patriotic forces of all other strata, can they completely get rid of today's cursed situation and gain genuine freedom and liberation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"**...whatever their forms, these struggles should all be preparatory to the decisive struggle for winning power, and this decisive struggle can be brought to victory only by a forcible method.**"

The teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung that the people can win power only by a forcible method are the generalization of the experience of the Korean people in the struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists and the experience of the world revolutionary peoples in the struggle against the exploiting classes and imperialist aggressors; they constitute a thoroughly revolutionary and scientific line based on the class nature of the imperialists and the exploiting classes and the law of revolution.

In the revolutionary movement, the forms and ways of struggle are diverse. What form and which way should be applied depends on the obtaining subjective and objective revolutionary situations and on the resistance of the reactionary ruling class. But, in the long run, the people can not achieve their political rule without revolutionary violence.

History knows no instance of any exploiting class renouncing its power over the masses of the people, giving it up of its own accord before it is overthrown by revolutionary violence.

Without relying on revolutionary violence the imperialists armed to the teeth and domestic revolutionary forces in league with them can never be overthrown.

To apply revolutionary violence in the struggle for winning power is all the more inevitable in South Korea where the U.S. imperialists enforce a harsh colonial terror rule.

The South Korean revolution is directly opposed to U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, international gendarme and bulwark of modern colonialism.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are clinging to most ruthless counter-revolutionary violence in South Korea in an attempt to keep South Korea as ever as their complete colony and base of aggression and military springboard for invading the northern half of the DPRK and the socialist countries and national states in Asia.

After August 15, 1945, the U.S. imperialists suppressed at the point of bayonets the People's Committees established by the people on their own initiative in South Korea and lorded it over openly as a colonial ruler following the proclamation of the "military government."

Today the U.S. imperialists have deployed a large number of their aggressor armed forces and keep a huge puppet army more than 600,000 strong and a great number of police, intelligence and special agent organs and other apparatuses of counter-revolutionary violence to harshly put down the slightest demand of the people for the right to existence and democracy and are directing the spearhead of their suppression to stamping out the democratic freedom and rights of the people and repressing the patriotic democratic forces.

The terrorist suppression intensified by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea today assumes unheard-of ferocious and barbarous nature and has become a pattern of the atrocious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies.

(To be continued)

Japanese Gov't, Fully, Normally Ensure Koreans Here Travel to and from Fatherland at Once!

— Six Compatriots Demand at Report Meet after Visit to Homeland —

The six compatriots who had visited on Jan. 22 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, under the paternal solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, returned to Japan without a hitch in the afternoon of Mar. 3 after winding up their itinerary in the homeland.

During the stay in the homeland, they visited Mangyungdai, Bonghwa-*ri* and the Korean Revolution Museum, and inspected factories, enterprises, co-operative farms, schools, hospitals cultural institutions and so on.

A meeting was held at the Kudan Hall in Tokyo, Japan, on Mar. 5 to hear a report from the six compatriots on their travel to the glorious fatherland.

Respectfully placed on the platform against the background of the deep blue-and-red flag of the DPRK was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads the Korean people to victory and glory and shows all paternal solicitude for the life of Korean citizens in Japan.

Attending the report meeting together with the six compatriots back from a visit to the fatherland were Chairman Han Duk Su and other functionaries of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and more than 2,000 Korean citizens of all walks of life in Tokyo.

The report meeting opened with a chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Speaking first, Chairman Han Duk Su said: It was entirely thanks to the kindred solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, that the six compatriots were able to visit the fatherland which they could not forget even in dreams, see the grand realities of the fatherland amid the warm welcome of the people in the homeland and call at their native villages and meet their parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends from whom they had been separated for scores of years and share happiness and joy.

Particularly, referring to the fact that Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, bestowed wonderful gifts on these compatriots, Chairman Han Duk Su emphasized:

There are many countries in the world. But we do not know yet any other country which accords such grand and warm welcome to the compatriots visiting their native land from abroad.

The love and solicitude shown by Marshal Kim Il Sung for the compatriots who visited the fatherland is not only their glory but also the glory of the entire Korean citizens here.

Chairman Han Duk Su extended, together with the attendants of the report meeting, the highest honour and warmest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Chairman Han Duk Su sharply denounced the Japanese Government which has not yet issued re-entry permit without any justifiable reason to two other compatriots who had been expected to visit the fatherland together with the six compatriots.

He strongly demanded the Japanese Government fully and normally ensure the travel of compatriots in Japan to and from the fatherland.

Chairman Han Duk Su quoted the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung in the telegram of New Year's greetings that **"CHONGRYUN should protect its organization with credit and win and defend to the last the rights of the compatriots to existence, national education and repatriation and free travel to and from the fatherland and other rights due overseas citizens of a sovereign state"** and expressed the determination of Korean citizens here.

Then, amid the warm applause of the attendants compatriot Kim Eung Ryong (57) and five other compatriots stepped on to the rostrum one after the other and reported about their visit to the fatherland.

With high pride they told in detail what they had witnessed during the visit to the fatherland, their impressions of the tremendous achievements made by the people in the homeland in all spheres of socialist construction under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and the brilliant appearance of the fatherland.

Telling with high pride his impressions of the brilliant realities of the fatherland, compatriot Chun Deuk Hyun (83) said: Seeing the brilliant realities of the fatherland daily prospering and developing under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, I felt the urge to loudly proclaim to the whole world my infinite pride of being born a member of the Korean nation.

I had heard in Japan many things about the realities of the fatherland which is dashing forward in the spirit of Chullima.

But everything was as in a dream when I witnessed with my own eyes the great achievements and victory feeling the warm breath of the fatherland.

These great successes and miracles could be registered only by the indomitable struggle of our people who are rallied rock-firm around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, upholding his wise leadership.

Compatriot Kim Eung Ki (64) said: The great prosperity of our fatherland, the happy life of the people in the homeland and all the changes which have taken place in the life of the 600,000 Korean citizens here, have been able to be achieved thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who restored the fatherland by organizing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and waging it for 15 years, founded a genuine socialist system and has led the Korean revolution to victory.

A meeting was held in Tokyo on Mar. 5 to hear a report from the six compatriots who had visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland.

Compatriot Kim Eung Ryong (57) said that seeing the historic Mangyungdai where the Premier was born and spent his childhood, cultivating his great will of revolution, the Korean Revolution Museum giving an impressive review of his revolutionary history and Bonghwa-*ri* where Mr. Kim Hyung Jik conducted his early revolutionary activities, he and his party could not repress the feelings of infinite reverence for the Leader who was born into a revolutionary family, took the road of revolution in his early age and is leading the Korean revolution along the one road of victory. I have realized more keenly that all the great victories and successes of the Korean people are the very fruition of the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the compatriot said.

He continued:

Bookji-*ri*, Jairyung county, my native village where the voice of resentment of the peasants suffering from hunger, maltreatment and cold did not cease in the dark days when I crossed the Korean Straits leaving the fatherland behind, has been converted into a socialist cultured rural community with fertile land, into a prospering paradise where all the people work to their satisfaction and build happiness. The moment I saw this change with my own eyes, I felt as if I were having a dream and could not keep back the tears of emotion.

The Premier visited the Jairyung area many times and looked after the life of the peasants down to details and gave programmatic instructions which constitute the guiding compass in work and life.

However brightly the sun may shine, there are shady places under it. But the wise leadership and warm love of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and the great sun of our nation, reach every nook and corner of the country.

During our visit to the homeland, we have realized more crearly that it is thanks to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, that our fatherland is now throwing brilliant rays all over the world standing high in the East as a socialist country without exploitation of man by man, the "country of *Juche*" and "country of Chullima."

He emphasized that the Government authorities of Japan can not shirk their obligation to ensure Korean citizens here all democratic, national rights and the road of repatriation and freedom of travel to and from the homeland in view of international law and international practices and in the light of the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against our people in the past.

He went on:

This time we visited the fatherland where Marshal Kim Il Sung whom we had longed for awake or asleep, is, the socialist fatherland daily prospering and developing under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and met our relatives from whom we were separated 40 to 50 years ago, paid a visit to our ancestral graves and looked around the majestic realities of the fatherland which could not see without emotion. This is exclusively thanks to the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always looks after the compatriots in Japan with paternal love. This is also a brilliant fruit of the staunch struggle of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan who are fighting tirelessly for all democratic national rights along the road indicated by the fatherly Leader, cherishing the national pride of being the full-fledged overseas citizens of the DPRK and of the people in the homeland and the result of the active support and encouragement of the Japanese people and the peoples of the progressive countries of the world.

We will keep up our vigorous struggle for freedom of overall and normal travel of Korean citizens here to and from the homeland.

Cho Yoon Kil (64) recalled his bitter life of the past when he was taken to Japan from his beloved native village at the age of 17 and drained human bitterness to the dregs, cursing the harsh colonial fascist rule of Japanese imperialism. But, in those dark period the Korean compatriots in Japan gained new strength and courage from the fact that Marshal Kim Il Sung was defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists by organizing and guiding the anti-Japanese armed struggle and since Marshal Kim Il Sung restored the fatherland Korean citizens here have been fighting more staunchly with boundless pride and high national confidence as overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great socialist power guiding by him, Cho Yoon Kil said.

The six compatriots expressed their unanimous determination to repay without fail the fatherly love of the Leader higher than the mountain and deeper than the ocean, by thoroughly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and further devoting themselves to the fulfilment of the patriotic work of CHONGRYUN along the road indicated by him, together with the entire Korean citizens here.

They also expressed their unanimous confidence that the peace-loving peoples the world over will continue to render active support and vigorous encouragement to their just struggle to defend their democratic, national rights including the right to free travel to and from their fatherland.

All the attendants listened to devouringly their every word and shed the tears of emotion and laughed happy laugh with them.

The attendants of the report meeting adopted with warm applause a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

They also adopted a letter of request to the Japanese Government, demanding it ensure all the democratic, national rights for Korean citizens in Japan, including the freedom of travel to and from the homeland.

The report meeting closed with the chorus of "the 40 Million Sing Paean to the Leader."

(Continued from page 4)

with credit.

The workers in the domain of communication and transport also did their bit in the development of the national economy by transporting a greater amount of freight, upholding the instructions given by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the 18th Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Through this proud struggle for capturing the heights of the Seven-Year Plan, successes are being expanded in geological survey, construction, building materials industry, light industry and many other domains.

The entire working people of the DPRK who are faithful to the call of the Party and the Leader with singleheartedness are dashing toward the high eminence of the Seven-Year Plan at a redoubled pace, bringing about a new unprecedented labour upsurge in the burning fighting spirit to carry out the tasks given by the Leader through thick and thin.

The People's Korea

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